

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

NO. 45.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal
as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been be-
stowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cincin-
nati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1861.

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&c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
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UTES,
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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds,
Price—50cts. per quire.

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ECUTIONS.
Price—50cts. per quire.

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BONDS, &c.

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Price—50cts. per quire.

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BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price—75cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
ed to when accompanied by the Cash; and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that it be forwarded
by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
or Clay & Monroe, office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1861-w&twtw.

JAMES SIMPSON JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partner-
ship in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully
refer to all persons who have known him, either
at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of
Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the per-
sons herefore referred to by him in his published
card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faith-
ful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be
found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeom-
an Printing Office. Jan. 12, 1861-w&twtw.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort,
renders his professional services to the citizens
of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House,
2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 3, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen
counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the
Court House. Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that
he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the
Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph
Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on
those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or
friends. He is confident he will be able to please
the most fastidious in any kind of picture they
may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest
Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerre-
otypes of deceased persons enlarged to the
size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction
given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of
Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the
most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivory-type, (made only at this Gallery,) is
acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style
of Photographic pictures ever presented to the
public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy
of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it
is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twtw.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen
counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen
counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court
House. Oct. 23, 1853.

C. H. GALT,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoin-
ing counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

IS operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and
Medicine, this being the only safe guide to
uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient than
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship
will show itself. Calls will be thankfully re-
ceived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a
supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call
at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets.

I will commence delivering my ice on Monday,

May 6th, and continue throughout the season.

My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can
be supplied from my residence.

May 3-w&twtw.

SAN. GOINS.

FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by
the late fire to change his location, has re-
moved his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by Bayard & Cal-
lenbrun, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old
friends and customers—and many new ones. He
hopes by strict attention to business, and by charg-
ing reasonable prices, such as suit the times,
to merit and receive a fair proportion of public pa-
tronage.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Largest Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860-w&twtw.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by
the late fire to change his location, has re-
moved his

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Jas. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate; also, the passage of several Senate bills by the H. R.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS—VOTES CHANGED.

Mr. GLENN asked leave to change his vote upon the bill to provide sustenance for troops in the field: he had voted for it; he now voted against it.

Mr. GROVER asked leave to change his vote on the "Conklin resolutions." He had voted against them; he now voted for them.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALEXANDER—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Myhier, clerk of the Morgan circuit court: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill in relation to the county levy in Pike county: rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—To whom was referred a resolution in relation to creating an additional judicial district, made a report that this General Assembly has no power to create such district: concurred in.

Mr. READ—Revised Statutes—A H. R. bill to amend the 9th section, chapter 35, Revised Statutes: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Privileges and Elections be required to inquire into the question of Senatorial representation, and whether or not any legislation is necessary to fix the number, or to designate what districts will be entitled to elect Senators in 1863, and shall report by bill or otherwise.

PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. BRUNER and GOODLOE were appointed as members of the committee on the Penitentiary, in place of Messrs. JOHNSON and ROBINSON.

Mr. GROVER now being chairman of said committee asked to be excused from the chairmanship: he was excused, and another chairman allowed to be selected, and Mr. GOODLOE appointed.

LEAVES GRANTED.

Mr. GRIER—A bill for the benefit of Boyd county: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—A bill to charter the Perryville collegiate school: referred to Judiciary committee.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of certain sheriffs of this Commonwealth and their sureties: passed.

An act to change the line of precinct No. I, in Spencer county: passed.

An act in relation to the office of Marshal, in the town of Hartford: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of W. E. Baker, of Adair county: passed.

An act to establish justice's and voting district, No. 5, in Hancock county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

An act for the benefit of H. C. Ireland: passed.

An act for the benefit of J. B. Polson: passed.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort railroad companies: passed.

An act to incorporate Crittenden Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F.: passed.

An act for the benefit of Ann E. Gerhart: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of Babette Dinkenspiel: referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act for the benefit of Rosanna A. Jes sel:

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment to include Charlotte Bair: adopted.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary committee, as amended.

An act for the benefit of E. G. Dear: passed.

An act for the benefit of Odd Fellows' Hall of Covington: referred to the Finance committee.

An act to authorize the Todd county court to change a State road: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

An act to amend the charter of the Frankfort, Hardinsburg and Crab Orchard turnpike road company: passed.

An act for the benefit of the Versailles and Anderson turnpike road company: passed.

N. R. RESOLUTION.

The H. R. resolution to appoint a committee to convey to Gen. Anderson the resolutions for the expulsion of the Confederate troops from Kentucky was taken up.

Mr. WALTON moved to amend by "requesting the Governor to inform General Anderson."

Mr. BAKER offered an amendment to Mr. WALTON's amendment, by striking out "Governor" and inserting "the Speaker of the two Houses": rejected.

Mr. WALTON's amendment was also rejected.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved to amend by making the resolution read "to transmit by mail" instead of "convey": rejected, by yeas 10, nays 17.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk,) Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Buster, Chiles, Denny, Garrard, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Speed, Whitaker, Worthington—29.

NAYS—Cissell, Davidson, DeHaven, Glenn, Grover, Jenkins, Walton—7.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Martin P. Marshall and Alexander the committee on the part of the Senate, in conformity to the resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Messrs. CISSELL, RHEA, JENKINS, and W. T. ANTHONY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—A bill to charter Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 206, of Free, and Accepted Masons in Louisville: passed.

Same—A bill to charter Perryville College School: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. CHILES—A bill for the benefit of

Richard T. Benton, late sheriff of Estill county: referred to Finance committee.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported the resolution to appoint a committee of two from each House, to convey to Gen. Anderson the resolutions for the expulsion of Confederate troops from Kentucky, correctly enrolled. It was then signed by the Speaker, and delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. CLAY, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. A. R. BOON—A bill for the benefit of Robert West, jr., of Graves county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Crawford Anderson, of Graves county.

Same—A bill to prevent persons connected with military camps from interfering with slaves: placed in the orders of the day, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill for the benefit of E. B. Treadaway: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. A. R. BOON—A bill for the benefit of Robert West, jr., of Graves county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Crawford Anderson, of Graves county.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted, indefinitely, to Messrs. A. R. Boon, Barlow, Mathewson, Gaines, Merritt, Ewing and Ash.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH—A bill to incorporate Noah's Dove Encampment, No. 1, of the United Order of Ancient Fellows.

Same—A bill to incorporate Washington Lodge, No. 1, of Ancient Fellows.

Same—A bill to repeal in part a law declaring it unlawful for the presiding judge and clerk of a county court to be appointed executor, &c., in the county in which they reside.

Same—A bill to amend the law with regard to common carriers.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Hustonville and Stanford turnpike company.

Same—A bill for the benefit of J. M. Crawford, of Montgomery county.

Same—A bill to repeal the law appointing a county treasurer for Boone county.

MOTION.

Mr. BURNAM moved to dispense with the regular order, to take up the resolution from the Senate, in relation to the final adjournment of the General Assembly: rejected—yeas, 41; nays, 35; requiring two-thirds.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RICKETTS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Dr. Robert Peter be and is hereby appointed a commissioner on the part of this State, to procure and publish the maps and illustrations accompanying the fourth volume of the report of the Geological Survey of Kentucky; and is required to do so on the best terms he can obtain; and to accomplish that object is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding, in the aggregate, three thousand dollars.

The question being taken, the resolution was adopted—yeas, 75; nays, 7.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill for the benefit of John L. Davidson and his sureties: passed.

Mr. JACOB—Federal Relations—Reported the following resolutions, as the report of a majority of said committee, viz:

Resolved, That the Military Board report to this House whether Dr. Peyton, one of the members of said Board, has forwarded, in pursuance of the order of said Board, the forty kegs of powder retained by him; if not returned, that they report the cost of said powder to the State, for what purpose it was retained by said Peyton, and where it is now deposited; and that he is directed to deposit it immediately in the arsenal at Frankfort, of which the Board will inform said Peyton.

Mr. HEADY offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be and is hereby instructed to report to this House the number of leaves of absence granted to the members of this House, and their names.

And then the House adjourned.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Colonel FORNEY writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press:

The extraordinary success which has attended the financial schemes of Secretary Chase will create gratifying surprise among our European sympathizers and friends.

I learn that in high quarters the opinion begins to be expressed that we shall soon be independent of the money lenders of Europe.

Our people are coming forward with so much alacrity and liberality that it is estimated they will take not only the one hundred millions offered to them, but that they will insist upon taking the balance of the loan off the hands of the banks.

An English gentleman drew thirty thousand dollars from a great banking house in New York, who were paying him four per cent. per annum, and a few days since invested it with the Government, who are paying seven and three tenths per cent. per annum.

He has written to his friends in London, advising them to invest five hundred thousand dollars in the same securities.

The Bank of England pays but three per cent. per annum, so that it will be seen that every inducement is held out, not merely to our own citizens, but to wealthy men in all parts of the world, to invest their money in the faith and credit of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the honor of Kentucky will not permit her to make any concessions or promises to the Confederate forces as long as one hostile foot presses her soil.

Resolved, That Kentucky's neutrality has not been assumed from fear, but from love to all parts of the Union, and if she is forced into this combat, that with a brave heart, and clear conscience she will appeal fearlessly to the God of battles; and if that dread hour must come, Kentucky expects every son to do his duty; she appeals to them by all the cherished memories of her past—by the memory of Raisin, of New Orleans, of Buena Vista, by the scenes of the horrors of the furnace, demands that they stand by her until the last armed invader is driven from her soil. Who will be so base as to desert her? Who will stand before history as both traitor and coward to the cause?

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland continue. Yesterday the speaker of the lower House of the Maryland Legislature was taken into custody.

Work has been recommended here on the new Treasury building and on the dome of the capitol

Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the central post office, has recently visited Virginia, expresses the opinion that the enemies force is not so great as to require the services of the last armed invader to be driven from her soil.

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland continue. Yesterday the speaker of the lower House of the Maryland Legislature was taken into custody.

The proprietors of the National Hotel in this city have been arrested for selling liquor to colored men.

The arrest of the secessionists of Maryland continue. Yesterday the speaker of the lower House of the Maryland Legislature was taken into custody.

Mr. MILLER moved to recommit the bill: rejected, and bill passed.

Mr. CLAY SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill to suspend the circuit courts in the counties of Perry, Harlan, Letcher, Clay, Breathitt, Owlsley, Estill and Jackson.

Mr. HUSTON moved to recommit the bill to the committee on Circuit Courts: adopted.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding circuit courts in Cumberland and Russell counties.

Mr. MILLER moved to recommit the bill: rejected, and bill passed.

Mr. CLAY SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill to amend the law concerning billiard tables [amended so as to allow a tax of \$50 on first table, and \$25 for each additional one:] rejected.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A Senate bill to authorize the county court of Cumberland county to increase the county levy: passed.

Same—A Senate bill for the benefit of Frank Garrett, late clerk of the Morgan county court: passed.

Same—A Senate bill to change district No. 1, in Adair county: passed.

Mr. MILLER—Propositions and Grievances—A bill for the benefit of Common School district, No. 48, in Pulaski county: passed.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A Senate bill for the benefit of School district, No. 15, in Adair county: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the road laws of Greenup county: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the location of roads through town-lots and orchards in certain cases: rejected.

Mr. R. C. ANDERSON—Education—A bill to charter the Frankfort Commercial College: passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—A bill in regard to settlements of decedents estates before made: passed.

Same—A bill in regard to retailing spirituous liquors. [Not to sell or give to any soldier of this State or the United States.]

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

UNION DOCUMENTS.—Members of the Legislature who may wish them can be supplied by calling at our office—with pamphlets on "State Sovereignty." A large number have been printed for gratuitous distribution.

TO ARMS, TO ARMS, YE BRAVE.

Men of Kentucky your State is invaded. Your homes are in danger. Your names are now inscribed upon the brightest page of our country's history. Will you sustain the high reputation which you now enjoy?

If so now is the time to act. The time for talking has passed. Action is now demanded.

Your State is invaded, not by alien enemies but by renegades Kentuckians.

Led by a sneaking traitor, they have come into our State to make desolate the homes of their mothers and sisters.

Shall they succeed in their hellish designs?

We will speak for you, and say "never!

NEVER! NEVER!"

Below we publish three proclamations; one from General Anderson, one from Gen. Crittenden and one from that infamous traitor S. B. Buckner. Read them, and then act.

From the Evening News of Saturday.

Proclamation of General Robert Anderson.

Kentuckians called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled.

The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked.

Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend.

Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defense and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.

[Signed,] ROBERT ANDERSON,

Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

BOWLINGGREEN, Sept. 18, 1861.

When we think of the marvellous changes in political sentiment which have taken place with men of the highest character in the nation, as a consequence of the Secession movement, it leads one to doubt whether all faith in public men—as a class—is not so shaken that they will never again occupy that elevated position in the estimation of the people at large that they did before these troubles began. Especially has Mr. Jeffers Davis, and prominent men of his particular school, given occasion for this doubt; for when we regard their solemn declarations in the past, and behold how completely they have falsified their former professions, it would appear as if the political heresy they have patronized had made them perfectly oblivious of all former declarations or professions.

We were reminded of this by casually getting a glance of a number of the New Orleans Delta, of last February, in which that outspoken print gives the Secession Convention of Louisiana a terrible broadside concerning "dark lanternism," as evinced in the method that body adopted of dealing with public matters. Hear it:

"The flag ends of Slidellism in the Convention of this State has, since the meeting of the body in this place, manifested a very great intolerance of light, and upon all occasions is ready to move to go into secret session, that is, into a species of wigwam conclave, where, shut out from the light of popular inspection, they may hatch in security their schemes of robbery, deception and trickery."

This complaint, it will of course be remembered, was made in the very hey-day of the reign of Conventionism in the South; and from the strictures that lately came up from the Confederate Congress at Richmond it is very plain that the "secret session" disease, so bitterly complained of in the above paragraph, has become chronic, for in every desperate alternative—when they are doubtful whether their measures will be sanctioned by the people—they creep away into the darkness of the "secret session."

But what must the people think of a faction—a body of conspirators—who rely upon this as the most potent instrument of making their way to power? and what is liberty worth when confided to such hands?

By the "secret session" Tennessee, Virginia, and other States were betrayed into revolution and every sorrow consequent upon it;

and yet these are the men who dare propose themselves as the guardians of our rights, whilst endeavoring to get in alliance with us in order to grasp the reins of power. Hear the Delta again: "No revolution since the world was created was ever accomplished as was that which severed the connection between Louisiana and her sister States."

The servants of the Union, almost without exception, vied with each other in zeal and alacrity in overthrowing the Federal Government they had sworn to maintain,

and substituting in its place that which supplants it; judges and other functionaries voluntarily relinquished posts from which,

for many years, they had derived importance and a living, and upon no side was a

tralitiy, the armed forces of the United States might securely prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, occupied with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defense of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive position in your State. In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously, with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the "strict neutrality" which they have so often declared.

I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of this Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a Bastile, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used to aid the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the "strict neutrality" desired by its people whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Brigadier General C. S. A.

BOWLINGGREEN, Sept. 18, 1861.

When we think of the marvellous changes in political sentiment which have taken place with men of the highest character in the nation, as a consequence of the Secession movement, it leads one to doubt whether all faith in public men—as a class—is not so shaken that they will never again occupy that elevated position in the estimation of the people at large that they did before these troubles began. Especially has Mr. Jeffers Davis, and prominent men of his particular school, given occasion for this doubt; for when we regard their solemn declarations in the past, and behold how completely they have falsified their former professions, it would appear as if the political heresy they have patronized had made them perfectly oblivious of all former declarations or professions.

We were reminded of this by casually getting a glance of a number of the New Orleans Delta, of last February, in which that outspoken print gives the Secession Convention of Louisiana a terrible broadside concerning "dark lanternism," as evinced in the method that body adopted of dealing with public matters. Hear it:

"The flag ends of Slidellism in the Convention of this State has, since the meeting of the body in this place, manifested a very great intolerance of light, and upon all occasions is ready to move to go into secret session, that is, into a species of wigwam conclave, where, shut out from the light of popular inspection, they may hatch in security their schemes of robbery, deception and trickery."

This complaint, it will of course be remembered, was made in the very hey-day of the reign of Conventionism in the South;

and from the strictures that lately came up from the Confederate Congress at Richmond it is very plain that the "secret session" disease, so bitterly complained of in the above paragraph, has become chronic, for in every

desperate alternative—when they are doubtful whether their measures will be sanctioned by the people—they creep away into the darkness of the "secret session."

But what must the people think of a faction—a body of conspirators—who rely upon this as the most potent instrument of

making their way to power? and what is

liberty worth when confided to such hands?

By the "secret session" Tennessee, Virginia,

and other States were betrayed into revolution and every sorrow consequent upon it;

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tance and a living, and upon no side was a

voice or arm potently raised to prevent the destruction of a Republic which, in power, apparent durability, and seeming vigor, never had its equal, and which as a system of government was the most beautiful, symmetrical, beneficent, and perfect the world ever enjoyed."

The writer goes on to tell the conspirators there is no need to "skulk into darkness" after breaking up such a system of government, that "the secret mode of conducting business will not be an expedient that will commend itself to the practice of the body."

Well a good many months have gone by since the above was penned, and the "secret" method has been in vogue with the Secessionists wherever they had any sinister purpose to carry, looking to cheating the people of their rights. It will cling to them to the end of their career; at least, they will never forget it until they consider their power sufficiently consolidated to utterly destroy the people. A mode of proceeding so at war with the practice of free government can never commend itself to those who regard their liberties as of any value, and they must therefore watch those who practice them as they would those who are their known enemies.

To the Christian People of the City of Frankfort.

According to an informal call, a meeting of representatives from a part of the churches of this city was held at the residence of Mr. J. B. Temple, on the 16th inst., for the purpose of originating a Union Prayer Meeting. After a free interchange of opinions, it was agreed that the various churches sympathizing in the enterprise unite together, one night in each week, for humble, fervent prayer—the meetings to be held alternately with the various churches interested in the movement.

The committee who were requested to address this to the Christian people of Frankfort, find it impossible to embrace in it all the motives which make the enterprise contemplated eminently desirable, but beg leave to call their serious and prayerful attention to the following message:

It ever there was a period since the formation of our government that called for the united petitions of the whole Christian Church, this is the one. As a nation we have forgotten God. This is the sin of the South, and this is the sin of the North. It has brought this country to the outer verge of destruction, and the infinite God only can comprehend the consequences—noting but national virtue can save us now; hence it becomes us to unite in humiliation and prayer before God, that he may forgive us our national sins, and spare our land from utter ruin.

Again: apart from the plain command of the scriptures, we trust that an *experience* of the truth of the great doctrine of salvation, through the "faith of Christ," unites firmly the hearts of all true Christians. These cherished and precious doctrines are assailed on every side of us. Shall we not then demonstrate by a cordial and united action our deep devotion to them, and our determination to contend earnestly for the faith?

There is so much in common that we have to ask for, and so very little to divide us, that it seems doubly evil that the little evil should overbear and exclude the *great good*. Dear brethren, past experience demonstrates that we can pray together as the heart of one man, "giving no rest" unto God, "till the righteousness of his church go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

With deep earnestness, then, in the name of many of our brethren in Christ, we do entreat every one who has "named the name of Christ" to participate in the duties and blessings of this Union meeting.

Brethren, "heed the call: "Go through the gates;" prepare ye the way of the people; cast up the highway and gather out the stones." Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. McKEE, Committee.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 21, 1861.

Letter from Lincoln County.

STANFORD, Lincoln Co., Ky., Sept. 19.

J. H. JOHNSON, Esq.—The news of the rebellion of Lebanon by the Confederates reached here last night. The whole population of Boyle and Lincoln counties are aroused. The Home Guards from both counties are nearly ready to start for Lebanon. Secessionists and Union men alike oppose the invasion, and are preparing to drive the invaders from our soil. The people here are nearly a unit for the Union. Like brave and loyal men they are ready to take up arms in defense of their State, and to protect their homes, wives and children. Their notion is that they have only to choose between loyalty and eternal ruin, and they have decided almost unanimously to be loyal.

But what must the people think of a faction—a body of conspirators—who rely upon this as the most potent instrument of

making their way to power? and what is

liberty worth when confided to such hands?

By the "secret session" Tennessee, Virginia,

and other States were betrayed into revolution and every sorrow consequent upon it;

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apparent durability, and seeming vigor,

never had its equal, and which as a system

of government was the most beautiful,

symmetrical, beneficent, and perfect the

world ever enjoyed."

ATTENTION LADIES!—While the fathers

and sons are rallying to defend the State,

the mothers and sisters can contribute their

aid in a way that will prove highly acceptable;

and, in order to afford the patriotic ladies

an opportunity of doing something for the comfort of the

wounded soldiers. No one can tell how soon

those patriotic ladies may be needed. Let

some patriotic lady take the lead. The

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of whiskers.

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow-like hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible.

"The 'Onguent' is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it."

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists' and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (as warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to you, who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, &c.,

feb22-6pm*. 24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Item—\$5 extra.

ICE ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a.m., until 9 o'clock, p.m. Aug. 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Will Convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE, That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—Will you please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BERWELL, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crocker, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name is printed on the label.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ~~is~~ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUNN, is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. H. BAYER having sold his interest in said firm to V. KALTENBRUNN who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand.

J. H. BAYER will settle the business of the late firm.

V. KALTENBRUNN.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—augt-w2m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. TERTWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861.

TERMS per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$8

No deduction for voluntary absence.

July 24, 1861—tf.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

Kentucky Central Railroad!



THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 p. m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight; whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 a. m., and 1:10 p. m., and Lexington at 6:00 a. m., and 1:50 p. m., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 a. m., and 6:27 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantown, Winches- ter, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthia.

jan26 1860-tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.



Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

mar22 w&t2m

FRANKFORT, KY.

IAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last style and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in as good style, as any other establishment in the Western country.

NO FIT NO SALE.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

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